New York, Sunday, January 25, 1846.

The News from England. The recent news from England which we pub lished in yesterday's and continue in to-day's paper, and which came by the Hibernia from Liverpool to boston, is very singular, very exciting, and very de-

In France and England, the President's Message, with all the documents relative to our fereign and domestic policy were received, and the impression produced on the newspaper press, and on individuals in both countries, as far as we can gather from our private correspondence, is decidedly favorable to the maintenance of peace, leading every mind to believe that it will be the last thing thought of by the British government, represented by any party, to break the peace with Cotton on the ene side, and the corn laws on the other, have moderated the temper of the British government, and pre-disposed them to overlook a great many hard words from this side of the water. On the Oregon question, as far as we are able to judge by the newspaper press, there is an evident disposition on the part of the British government and the people, to compromise the matter on moderate terms; and the important article in the London Times, points out the mode of settlement, by representing the British government as willing to compromise on the proposition offered by Mr. Gallatin during the presidency of Mr. Adams. That proposition was based on the 49th parallel of latitude, giving the whole of Vancouver's Island to England, and the right of way up the Columbia to the northern portion of their territories. If the British govern ment would add to this proposition, and consent to give us the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, we presume there would be no difficulty in settling the question to the satisfaction of all parties.

But the great point of difference between the two countries appears to be the tariff question. The British Press, of all parties, speaks in the highest terms of Mr Polk's sentiments on the tariff, and even commend the general tenor of the message. although it denounces it regarding the sentiments concerning the annexation of Texas. It is generally, also, believed that the presentCabinet will be more favorably disposed to maintaining unbroken the peace between the two countries at all hazards, than the new Cabinet which was attempted to be formed by Lord John Russell.

Indeed it is evident that the Oregon question was the principal cause of preventing Lord John Russell from forming a Cabinet. Earl Grey, one of the Whig leaders, and a friend of peace, refused to have any connection with a Cabinet in which Lord Palmerston,-the bunkum man of England-a sort of Senator Allen on the other side of the water,-was to be a member. This led to a premature dissolution of that Cabinet, and paved the way for the return of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues to office, with more practicable views than he entertained before the change.

It is very evident, therefore, from every thing before us from the other side of the water, that the peaceful relations existing between this country and England will continue for some time, that no difficulty will take place on the Oregon question, that come new commercial arrangements will be formed by each country conducive to the interests of both, and that nothing but the action of the American Government will lead to a breach of the peace. These views and feelings will preserve the peace of the world for some time to come.

Yet there are some elements at work, showing themselves occasionally, which prove that the great crisis is still in prospect, at no remote ime, in the European monarchies. The English journals continue to berate this country on account of the annexation of Texas, and denounce it as a piece of plunder and public robbery. This involves the irreconcilable variance in the views entertained by both countries on the subject of popular rights and popular government. On this side of the Atlantic, we believe that every separate community has a right to connect itself with the policy and government which it thinks would best promote its happiness. Texas, an independent action, thought that it would enjoy more peace and prosperity, if connected with the United States, than it would as a separate nation, and we believe that it had a perfect right to connect itself with us. But this is denied on the other side of the water, and is called plunder and public robbery. Such views never can be established in this country. This difference in opinion, therefore, is calculated to create serious disturbance in Europe, for the tions of the world. Every message that comes from ships. The joiners' work is by Mr. Robert Latou. our Presidents is a revolutionary document addressed to them all, and although the present or the next generation may not see it, the time is coming when the example of this country will produce in Europe one of the most dreadful and momentous revolutions that ever took place.

At present, the prospect is, that we will have years of peace and prosperity before us, and all ought to make the best of it while it exists

THEATRICALS -The question is solved-the Park can compete with the first theatres in Europe. The performance of "Richard the 3rd," for sixteer consecutive nights, has fully established the fact. This brilliant achievement, unparalleled in the history of the stage, will awaken the dramatic genius of our favored land, destined at no distant day to give birth to a poet, who, to the vigor of his character and the splendor of his poetry, shall add a moral of which the mighty Shakspeare had but a distant glimpse of-of feelings more liberal, and exploits more soaring than ever graced the page of that immortal bard. We hail the present magnificent revival of "Richard the 3d," with gratification-we hail it as the dramatic mirror of the future-

"That bears a glass Which shows us many more."

In spite of the great attractions of the season, in spite of balls and concerts, in spite of those acquire ments of art which render home society so much more attractive, and individuals so much more capable of amusing themselves and others than heretofore, in spite of the Snow King, whose reign is omnipotent, the Park Theatre has for the last three weeks become a place of greater fashionable resort than we ever remember since its foundation.

The credit of this revolution, in theatricals, may be tairly divided between the management and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. The correctness and brilliancy of the spectacle have dazzled all eyes, while Mr. Kean's performance of Gloster has gained the most absolute sway over the opinions and feelings of the critics. It is a triumph of mind exemlified in the quietness, originality, dignity, and admire his various inflexions of voice, the force of

passion with which he invests the character. We his emphasis, the just proportion of pathos, not carried improperly into rant, but governed by the occasion. All these rise so naturally, that the part seems to act the actor, instead of being acted by him. This is the perfection of the art. We have trequently spoken of Mr. Kean's merits and defects. and need not now pursue the subject. We freely give praise to the deserving, and censure to the dull and presuming. We show the many why they are pleased, and with what they ought to be delight-

NAVAL.-U. S. ships Raritan, Captain Gregory, and Boston, Captain Pendergast, and U. S. brig Bainbridge, Lieut. Commanding Pennington, were at Montevideo Nov. 15th, all well. The Boston was to sail for the United States direct in a day or two, with Commodore Turner on board.

U. S. ships Columbus, Com. Turner, and Vincennes, Capt. Paulding, were daily expected at

THE FOREIGN NEWS .- We are indebted to Messrs. Harnden & Co. for the early delivery of foreign papers yesterday morning. They have our thanks

OUR RECENT EXPRESS-NAPOLEON AT MOSCOW. We acknowledge the corn-we have been beaten by the combined press of New York, but they are indebted for the victory to the elements. The snow and ice on the railroads have given them a partial triumph-one victory in twenty defeats-a thing which we shall take care to guard against in future.

For the purpose of obtaining the news by the Hibernia, as soon as possible, we made the most perfect arrangements for an express to leave Boston immediately on the arrival there, and convey the same to this office ahead of all our contemporaries. Our arrangements were so complete, that we thought it next to impossible for them to fail. They did, however, partially fail, and our express did not arrive until about two hours and a half after the express of the combined journals in Wall street. This partial failure was owing to causes beyond the influence of any human agency. We will state a few facts, premising, however, that if our arrangements had not partially failed as they did, we would have beaten the Wall street press in a manner beyond all precedent.

Immediately on our express agent receiving our despatches, he started from Boston ahead of all other expresses. On reaching Worcester, he was fifteen minutes ahead of them, and if the locomotive had been in readiness for Norwich, as we contemplated and agreed upon, we would have gained from three and a half to four hours ahead of all others. This was our calculation. Our agent, on reaching Worcester, was mortified to find that the train due at 5 o'clock the evening previous, and the steamboat train due at 5 o'clock the same morning, had not yet arrived. He was consequently obliged to wait for the steamboat train to come in, which it did at half-past 12 o'clock. He then took the train for Springfield, supposing that he would go to New Haven in the regular train. He had, however, to wait for it two hours more, and did not arrive at New Haven till 9 o'clock. Arriving at New Haven, he chartered the steamboat New Champion, and, with the aid of the indefatigable Captain Snow, who had fired up two hours previously, started with a full head of steam for New York, full of hope, notwithstanding the previous mishaps. The boat proceeded down the Sound at a rate never equalled efore on that route, until it reached Throgg's Neck, and there another obstacle intervened. river was so completely choked with ice at this point, that it was impossible to push the boat through. Our express agent got ashore at Throgg's Neck, and came from there the rest of the way by horse power, and arrived in New York about two hours after the express of the Holy Alliance. Had it not been for the Long Island Rail Road being obstructed by the snow, we would have beaten the Alliance from two and a half to three hours; for even at Worcester we beat them some 15 minutes

It will be seen, therefore, that our efforts were superhuman, almost, but through influences beyond our control, we did not succeed as we anticipated. However, notwithstanding all our mishaps, we are even almost with the Alliance; and if those mishaps had not occurred, we would have Waterloo ed them completely. But as it is, this partial defeat affects our nerves but very slightly. The comprehensive arrangements that we made, failed through the influence of the same causes that operated on the failure of Napoleon But the effects are not the same in our case as they were in his, and will not be the same. We possess recuperative energies which the Napoleon of Europe lacked most essentially. Instead of remaining besten, if beaten we are at all. we will gird up our loins, and act on the offensive again. The field is wide still, and offers advantages for the display of our enterprise, not at all curtailed by this arrival. The next half dozen arrivals will be more important than the Hibernia's, and with our splendid fleets and new schooners, we mean to keep on our accustomed course, beating all that come ir

The Holy Alliance are indebted to the devil and the snow-storm alone for their success.

DEPARTURE OF THE GRAIL.—The new steamship Genil, which had been unavoidably detained, left the dock yesterday, at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to sea, bound for Havana via Charleston, having on board files of our paper up to this date, with the news from Europe. She is expected to make the triphence to Havana in six days, stopping at Charleston to take in passengers, who are waiting for her.

This steamer has been constructed for the owners. in the most substantial manner, expressly for the sea, by Mr. Wm. H. Webb, of this city. She has two engines, with the latest improvements, built by United States have a mighty influence on all the na- ly finished, in the same style as our best packet After her arrival at Havana, she will proceed round to the south side of the Island, and run regularly between Batabano and St. Jago, touching at the intermediate ports.

THE INPAMY OF DETAINING LETTER BAGS -Will the Wall street press rub up their recollections a little, and tell us how many letter bags their news collectors kept on board their large news boats for whole nights, in order to give their papers an opportunity to publish exclusive news! Will they say that they never did detain a bag, when, too, it contained thousands, instead of hundreds of letters Will they produce affidavits to prove that the private letters and parcels have never been detained for hours away from their owners?

Movements of Travellers:

The following very small amount of travellers were all that were recorded yesterday at the principal hotels: tels:—
AMERICAN.--Chas. Flagg. Providence; R. B. Rhett,
Charleston, S. C.; M. Arnold, Fort Hamilton; Henry
Flagg. Hartford; H. C. Trumbull, do; E. Eddy, New

Jersey.

Astor.—Robert C. King, Miss.; John Stelman, Baltimore: Messrs. Kenney, Taylor, and Richards, Staunton,
Va.; S. K. Goode, Baltimore; J. H. Coggeshall, A. Gjöbs,
New Bedford; M. Pond, Hartford; J. Lallroh, Alexandris; James Wiles, Cincinnati; George Bird, New
York. York.

Cirv.—J. Seymour, Peekskill; Muller & Nickle, New York; A. W. Classon, Westchester; George Bougardia

Norg, A. W. Classon, Westchester; George Bougardis, Maine.
Franklin.—Dr. Blackmore, Long Island; L. Bigelow, Boston; S. Tomlinson, Bridgeport; F. Plumb, Salisbury, Conn.; J. F. Merrill, Ky.
Glosk.—C. J. Oldfield, Phila leiphia; M. Richardson, New York; J. Brown, England; S. Bergen, France.
Howard.—H. A. Boardman, Philadelphia; H. Penfield, Troy; J. H. Hearle, Montreal; M. H. Fenne, Glenn's Falls; E. G. Williams, Cleveland; H. Farnam, New Haven; J. Gilmore, Philadelphia; N. Jones, Mass.; D. Thurston, Boston; A. Reynolds, Detroit.

Thurston, Boston; A. Reynolds, Detroit.

Stagk Accident — Extract from a letter dated Kinderhook, Jan. 21:—" Beach & Co.'s mail stage, which left Albany on Saturday evening, at 10 o'clock, for New York, with eight passengers, when within nine miles of Kinderhook, upset off a bridge, and one of the passengers, Mr. Wm. Tyack, of New York, was dangerously injured by severe contusions on the head, and otherwise bruised. The night was exceedingly cold. The stage arrived at Kinderhook at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, with the injured man, two hours after the accident, in a partial state of insensibility. He was placed under the care of Dr. Fruyn, an eminent physician, through whose skill, and the kindeess of the proprietors of the Kinderhook Hotel, he will receive every necessary attention and care. On Sunday, ex-President Van Buren called upon Mr. Tyack, and kindly tendered, but were able to proceed on their journey. P.S.—The drivitid not know the way out of the city, and said he never had been there before; and one of the passengers got out of the stage to show him the street to the river, and the way to cross it."

GREAT FIRE AT VERGENNES.—By Virgel & Co.'s

GREAT FIRE AT VERGENNES.—By Virgel & Co.'s
Express last evening from the north, we are informed that a terrib le confingration was raging at Vergennes, as the Express passed through that city. The fire caught on Tuesday morning about 3 o'clock, in the extensive jewelry establishment of Holcomb & Co., and had then consumed between forty and fifty buildings.—The Messrs, Holcomb had, the day previous, made at rangements for going to Boston, and had packed into a trunk the large amount of between 50 and 60,000 dollars,—11,000 of which was in Vergennes money; and so sudden was the alarm, that the gentlemen bad barely time to escape with their lives, leaving the above large smount of money in the flames:—Albany Argus, Jen. 24.

Descriptive Firess—We have received the fell

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES—We have received the following letter from the editor of the Woonsocket Patrice:—"We learn that the Edward Harris mill is but slightly damaged. The mill of George C. Ballou was insured for but \$14,000, \$7,000 at the American Insurance Office of New York, and \$2,000 at the Etna Insurance Office of Hartford. It is said there was no insurance on the Edward Harris mill, but the machinery and stock belonging to J. W. Lyman were fully insured.

of the city graced the boxes of the Park last evening on the occasion of Mrs. Kean's benefit, and last appear ance of Mr. and Mrs. Kean this season. This was sixteenth night of the representation of Richard III., the most gorgeous pageant ever produced on the American stage, and for the getting up of which Mr. Kean and the management of the Park Theatre deserve unquali-Those carping critics who are continually asserting that the New York public have no theatrica taste, and who are so loud in denunciation of this popular establishment, will find some difficulty in reconciling this fact with their oft repeated declarations. The en-tertainments last evening closed with the delightful which Mrs. Kean played Kate O'Brien, and truly looked, as she certainly is-perfection. As the curtain fell at the conclusion of the tragedy, the loud and earnest applause of the audience called Mr. Kean before the curtain, who addressed them nearly

as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Mrs. Kean is preparing for the afterpiece, or I should have the honor of presenting her to you. But, permit me to take this opportunity of stating that there have been few periods in my professional life more gratifying than the present one. The success of Richard III. has been a matter of deep congratulation to us—especially to me—as I feel assured of the co-operation of the intelligence of New York in carrying out a favorite scheme, that of presenting to the American public a series of Shaksperian revivals. (Loud applause.) I did not think we could commence with a better selection than one which has been so universally popular as Richard III. and with which are associated the names of Garrick, Cooke, John Kemble, and Ly late father. (Long continued applause.) Our arrangements, having been made long since, oblige us to leave New York for the South; and on our return, it will, fear, be too late in the spring to produce any other great novelties. Indeed, it is oesirable we should have that time to carry out to the full extent our views regarding them. Next fall, however, we hope to have the honor of placing before you as nearly as possible a correct illustration of the rude period of Macbeth. (Applause) In the meantime, gratefully and respectfully, we bid you farewell. (Loud applause.)

The audience, at the conclusion of the farce, also called for Mrs. Kean, who was led on by Mr. Dyott, and

called for Mrs. Kean, who was led on by Mr. Dyott, and bowed her thanks. The Keans leave to-morrow for Charleston, S. C. We understand that the receipts of the house for sixteen nights of "Richard III." been about \$16,000. Mr. and Mrs. Kean have played one hundred and nine nights in this country during the present visit, and have received, we learn, about \$30,00 as their proportion of the proceeds.

BOWERT THEATRE .- " The Wixard of the Wave" is till in the ascendant at the Bowery. We see no reason why it should not run for several weeks. Such scenery, such magnificent effects, and such interest of plot, the playgoers of this city have not seen combined for a long time. To-morrow night it will be repeated again, with the comedy of "Paul Pry."

long time. To-morrow night it will be repeated again, with the comedy of "Faul Pry."

Harmonkons.—These accomplished vocalists gave their last concert in this city, last evening, at Niblo's. The house was crowded, and all seemed highly delighted with the entertainment presented. The Harmoneons are truly most agreeable and popular singers, and will, undoubtedly, be successful wherever they may go. To-morrow evening, they give a concert in Brooklyn, and we can assure the musical and fashionable of that city, that they will be delighted by attending.

Francesco Orbini, the Great Necromancer.—This celebrated switze, the pupil of the renowned Chevalier Pinetti, has engaged the Park Theatre for four nights, and will make his debut in America, on Wednesday evening next. He has been highly popular in all the principal cities of Europe, and brings flattering testimonials of his success in practising "Ancient Necromancy and Philosophical Magic." His experiments and mechanical tricks are said to be truly astonishing, and the grace and skill with which all is achieved, stamphim as a master of his art, and prove that he is no common conjuror. We idoubt not, the Fark Theatre will be througed by the étite and curious of the city, during the short stay of this unrivalled magician.

Mr. BURKE's FAREWELL CONCERT.—The farewell Concert of Mr Burke, at the Apollo Rooms last evening, drew together a very large and fashionable audience. Mr. Burke is growing rapidly in the estimation of the public and is evidently becoming very popular among the lovers of music. The performance throughout was highly creditable, and reflects great credit on all the sritites. We are confident that we express the wish of many admirers of Mr. Burke is saying that another opportunity to the public of hearing Mr. Burke before he leaves for the South, would be eagerly taken advantage of by many who on account of the unfavorable weather, were prevented from attendinglis concert last evening.

City Intelligence.

SLEIGHING.—The snow began to look rather drab yesterday, but the sleighing was kept up with its secustomed vigor. Broadway was filled all day long with sleighs of all sorts, from one of Kipp and Brown's large ten horse omnibuses, on runners, down to a little one horse cutter, dashing along and twisting through the other vehicles like lightning. Both sides of Broadway were completely lined all day, by people hallong and cheering every body that came by in a sleigh, who seemed to enjoy the sleighing as well as those who were riding. We think there were fully as many sleighs out yesterday as there have been on any day since the snow. Many seemed to consider it as the forlorn hope, and determined to sleigh it while they had a chance. This sleighing will soon be cut up, and many will use it to-day. The mails are beginning to come in again with their accustomed regularity. There is still considerable ice, however, in our rivers.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL'S LACTURE.—Professor Mitchell, of Cincinnati, commenced a course of astronomical lectures, last evening, at the Minerva Rooms. The audience was a small, but very select one. The professor states that he felt himself placed in a position he never occupied before, and was hesitating whether to proceed with the lecture or not. He was astonished to see so small an audience. There must have been some mistake about the notices, as but one of the pagers gave it. If his audience wished it, he would go on. The first intelligent eye, said the professor, doubless commenced the study of astronomy. The march of astronomical secions. However, in was the pagers gave it. City Intelligence.

with the secture or not. He was astonished to see so small an audience. There must have been some mistake about the notices, as but one of the pagers gave it. It his audience wished it, he would go on. The first intelligent eye, said the professor, doubtless commenced the study of astronomy. The march of astronomical science through all ages has been the march of the human mind. It commenced its career with the beginning of the world, and its march seems to be irresistible. In the days when the Chaldean shepherds were the only astronomer, we find some hoary sage watching for a hundred years the sun and stars. He saw it rise in the cast and set in the west; he saw that, as the seasons changed, it went from the north to the south, and back again. He also traced the course of the planets. This was the first era of astronomy—the era of observation. A little later in the stream of time we had another era—that of observation united with theory. It was then attempted to account for the various phenomena. But we find that a great deal of cumbrons machinery was used to explain the simplest phenomena. This continued till the time of Copy-raicus who gave us the true system. This was the end of the second era. The commencement of the third was when Newton by the discovery of the law of gravitation applied mathematics to the astronomical phenomena and calculated them with accuracy. But we have commenced another era, and of that it will be my especial province to speak upon. To-night will be my object to lead you in one direction through the universe; one of the ear-iest discoveries of the astronomers was the spheroidal shape of the earth—the next point we have is to ascertain the distance to the nearest heavenly bodies, and we will take the moon. Suppose an observer in acertain position on the earth should view it, it would be found not to have the same relative position among the estars as when viewed from the other spot. The difference between these two positions is called paralax, and when we have obtained that there is

some magnificent telescopic views.

EMPIRE CLUE.—The Empire Club started yesterday at 2 o'cleck, in Kipp & Brown's splendid sleigh "Oregon" with a band of music and sixteen horses on an excursion for Harlem. They made a fine appearance.

CAMBRIAN SORRE.—The Cambrian Association give another grand annual seirée at the Minerva Rooms, on Tuesday evening next. The objects of the association are the promotion of social and friendly feelings among the sons and daughters of Cambria, and the extension of those principles to those with whom they are allied by ties of friendship or consanguinity.

Ball of the Washington Greys takes place on Friday evening next at Niblo's salcon. A brilliant company will be assembled.

evening next at Niblo's saloon. A brilliant company will be assembled.

A CAUTION TO LADIES.—Yesterday a young female put five or six pins into her mouth, and said that she had forgotten them, until the first thing she knew they got into her throat, and in gagging she threw them all up but one, which remained crosswise the swallowing passage. She became very much alarmed, and went in search of a doctor to have it takan out. After calling upon several, who could not succeed, she was advised by the last physician who tried, to go to Dr. Bostwick, 75, Chambers st, whither she rapidly hastened, with several friends, frightened nearly to death. Dr. B. found that the pin was farmly fixed across the lower portion of the escopagus, or about two inches above the cardiac orifice of the stomach, and in that situation it was impossible to bring it up by the mouth. The Doctor therefore tied a bit of sponge to the end of a piece of whalebone, and after bending it to the shape of the passage, pushed the pin in-

to the stomach, which gave instant relief. Females in all conditions of life are constantly in the habit of putting

BROADWAY FIGHT.—Two gentlemanly looking mencountered each other yesterday in Broadway, a smused themselves considerably by the one knocki the other into a snow bank. We did not learn the cau of the difficulty.

STOLEN.—Two men entered the stere No. 34 Cedar st. yesterday, and while one of them engaged the boy, the other stole 13 yards of French black cloth.

TAKEN IN A SLEIGH.—The pocket of Mrs. Gordon was yesterday picked of a blue purse containing \$87, while riding in one of the Dry Dock sleighs. CALICO STOLEN. -Several pieces of calico were yes-erdsy taken from the store of E. Billing, No. 300 Broad-

way.

Cozonka's Office, Jan. 24.—Sudden Death.—The
Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the residence of
Mr. McCan, No. 38 West Thirteenth street on the body
of his daughter, Margaret McCan, 10 years of age, who
died suddenly with an affection of the brain. Verdict

Religious Intelligence.

St. Patra's Churacu — The course of lectures by the
Rev. Dr. Pise, is suspended for the present. Due notice
will be given when it is resumed.

St. Peters's Grunch —The course of lectures by the Rev. Dr. Pise, is suspended for the present. Due notice will be given when it is resumed.

THE CHARTER OF THE CORPORATION OF TRINITY CHURCH DEFENDED AGAINST THE ATTACK OF A LATE PARTHER.—Such is the title of a reprint of a pamphlet, that appeared a third of a century ago. (believed to be by Bishop Hobert) and now revived most apropos to the present attempt upen the property of Trinity church. It is a regular floorer of our friends—the legal committee—and uses them up after they are down. Yet they will not give up whilst that five thousand dollars holds out. We shall see the memorials dropping in from time to time, just to keep the matter alive, and to make the good country people believe ther is tremendous excitement upon the subject in the city. Now we are upon the subject, we will mention the finest thing relating to it we have yet heard. St. George's church, in New York, was set off and endowed by mother Trinity, with property enough to make her, considering her expenses, the wesithiest and most independent one, with perhaps one exception, and that is modest St. Marks—of all the churches in the city. Both of them are better off than their old mother. When this St. George's got her portion, ahe renounced all further connection with the parent corporation. Yet, on Monday evening, the members were summoned together and asked to sign the memorial, and the absentees were classified and divided among the different members of the vestry to be called upon to join in this beautiful, honest, movement. These low-churchman understand the matter best. They learn from the Caristan Union how to discipline "the fellers."

DUCKS AND GEERS.—There is considerable speculation affoat ast the ultimate disposition to be made of the property of Trinity church, should the low church privance of the treating to entitled to a very large elice, considerable share of sympethy in his behalf, so that he fail not of his connent, in the begging line—to produce a considerable share of sympet

Church.

THE REV. DR. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach in the course of "Practical Sermons on the Christian Life," at Emmanuel Church, corner of Prince and Thompson-streets, this evening.

A SERMON will be preached to the Young, in the Free Church of the Epiphany, 130 Stanton-street between Essex and Norfolk-streets, this evening, by the Rev. Fingston Goddard, Rector of St. John's Church, Clitton, St.

CONSECRATION OF ST. JUDE'S CHURCH.—The Right Rev. Bishop McCockry will perform the Service of Consecration of said Church this morning, at 10; o'clock.

There will be a Sermon preached in St. Thomas's Church this Evening, for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamon, by the Rev. G. T. Bedell.

THE REV. JAMES KNOX, late of Washington, D. C., will be installed by the Third Presbytery of New York, over the tenth Presbyterian Church of this city, on Wednesday evening, the 28th inst. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. Rev. D. B. Coe, Rev. E. F. Hatfield, and Rev. Dr. Skinner, are expected to take part in the exercises of the occasion.

LECTURES ON THE JEWS. - The Rev. W. W. Andrews, of Trey, will deliver the next lecture of this course, this versing, in the Rutgers at. Presbyterian church, (Rev. Dr. Krebe'.) Subject—"The rank which the Jewish Nation will hold in the Kingdom."

CALENDAR—January 25, Conversation of St. Paul—3d Sunday after Epiphany. February 1, 4th Sunday after Epiphany; 2, Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary; 8, Septuagesima Sunday; 15, Sexagesima Sunday; 22, Quinquagesima Sunday; 24, St. Matthias the Apostle; 25, Ash Wednesday—1st day of Lent.

The 11th in the course of Sermons to the Young, now soing delivered in the church of the Holy Evangelists, the Rev. J. W. Brown, of Astoria.

The committee of a new Episcopal Church, to be under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Grigg, have engaged the large room in the Lyceum, No. 563 Broadway, a few doors south of Prince street, where divine service will be regularly performed every Sunday morning and even-

ing.

St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal Free Church, located on the Sixth Avenue, opposite Amity street, is now opened for divine service every Sunday morning, afternoon, and evening, at the following hours, viz: -10j A. M.; 3, P. M., and 7, P. M.

CHURCH DU SAIST SAUVEUR—Corner of Nassau street and Park Row.—By a decision of the Vestry of this Church, and in compliance with the request of the Con-gregation, the evening service and preaching will hence-torth be in English.

St. Sinon's Church.—German Protestant Episcopal Congregation.—Divine service in the German language will be held in the Chapel in Houston street, between Ridge and Fitt streets, this morning, at 10j o'clock; and in the evening, at 7 o'clock.

Stealing a Hers and Steigh - James Kelly was arrested last night, charged with stealing a horse and sleigh, valued at \$50, belonging to Joseph Coffee. It appears Mr. Coffee left his horse and sleigh standing opposite a rum shop at No 309 Washington atreet, while he stepped in to take a drink; upon returning to the street, he found nothing left but the trucks in the snow. He at once posted up Broadway in search of his team, when to his astonishment he spied his horse and sleigh dashing up Broadway, driven by a young man called William T. Houston. He was immediately stopped and taken to the Police office, where he stated that he had hired the team from James Kelly at No. 19 Nasseu street. Consequently Kelly was arrested and locked up by Justice Drinker for triel.

for triel.

Steeling Spoons.—Sam Johnson, a valuable black "pigeon" around the Tombs, was "pulled" last night by policeman Watson, of the 6th ward, for steeling a number of German silver spoons and forks, also two silver spoons, belonging to Miss Georgians McCoune, No. 120 Chambers street, valued at \$10. Committed by Justice Drinker.

130 Chambers street, valued at \$10. Committed by Justice Drinker.

Receiving Stelen Goods.—Mary Wakeman, a black wench, and Raphael Hairsch, a Dutch Jew, were arrested for having bought the spoons and forks taken from Miss McCoune, knowing the same to be stolen. Locked up for examination by Justice Drinker.

Stealing Copper.—Patrick Haley was arrested las night for carrying off 10 pounds of copper, worth \$2, the property of Judson Jennings, corner of Dry Dock and 12th street. Locked up for examination by Mr. Gilbert.

Petit Larcenses.—Jacob Young and George Young, two boys, were caught in the act of carting off a bar of iron belonging to Messrs. Fisher & Bird, corner of Bowery and Houston street. Locked up.

Assemiting an Officer —Francis Campbell was arrested last night by officer Leonard, the chief's special aid, in Walker street, for fighting, and acting otherwise disorderly in the street, and while he was conducting him to the station house he struck the officer a blow over the eye, which drew the claret, and bespattered his clean shirt and collar; also made a desperate lounge at "that" new brown cost. However, he missed his aim, and was safely lodged in the Tombs, to await fate at the Special Sessions.

safely lodged in the Tombe, to await ists at the opecial Sessions.

Petit Larcenies.—Peter Johnson, a black rescal, wes caught in the act of steeling a cetton sheet, worth \$1.00 belonging to Emanuel Smith, No. 96 Oliver street.—Committed by Justice Drinker.

Anna Dubois was caught steeling clothing from Sarsh Young, in the 5th Ward Locked up.

Challes Ross was brought in by a 6th Ward Police man, charged on the return with steeling a pocket book from John Garrigan; however, he did not appear at the Police Office; whether the business was "done" up below, we are unable to say—but the matter did not appear.

Superior Court.

Before a Full Bench.

Jan. 24.—The morning hour was chiefly devoted to the decision of His Homor the Chief Justice in regard to the matter hitherto fullyreported in the Heraid, involving the rights and claims of the "Ocean Insurance Company" eds. "Adams and others," which resulted in a new trial being granted, with the costs to abide the event—On Monday, we expect to report some decisions of importance, if given by the Court.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Edmonds and Aldermen Messerole and Brady.

Jan. 24 — The Court met to-day pro forms, and adjourned to Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

Case of George Petter.—The argument of this case was not brought on, in consequence of the continued indeposition of the District Attorney.

SLEIGH RIDER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES—The Jingling of sieigh bells is undoubtedly pleanent and agreeable enough to all whose ears have become attuned to that particular description of music; but how few there are who indulge in the amusement, of which this tubling forms an important adjunct, who take into consideration the dangers connected with it? Many a young, happy, and merry creature—even among those who have been mest prominent in the jocund festivities, songs, and dances incident to a sleigh ride—will, we fear, ere long, realize the consequences in colds, conjunt, consumption, and death. In the City of Brooklyn, and the county of Kings generally—to say nothing of other towns and counties in the great "state" of Long Island—people appear to have become literally crazy for "excursions" since the great fall of snow which—luckily for omnibus propristors, livery stable keepers, and cab men—has lately taken place. In addition to the lamentable wills which we have already pointed out, as almost certain to result from this visitation, we regret to learn that many accidents have occurred of a deplorable and calamitous nature.

Vesterday afternoon, a fine little lad aged about ten years, named Thomas Edwards, son of Mr. Edwards, of No. 255 Gold street, was run over by one of Hardy's East Brooklyn passenger sleighs, and was so dreadfully injured that he died in a few minutes after the casually, his spine being entirely asvered. There were several ladies in the vehicle at the time of this truly unfortunate and melanchely occurrence, who, of course, were great ly alarned and distressed at the event. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the body of the poor boy today, until which time we have no means of ascertaining, with strict accuracy, whether or not the driver was to blame. It is proper to add, that the unfortunate youth received the most prompt and humane stiention from Dr. Smith, into whose office he was taken, and from everal other medical gentlemen who were summoned to his sid. We understood that the deceased wa

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—At St. John's Church, this evening, a discourse will be delivered by the Reverend Mr. Southard, on behalf of seamen; and at St. James's Church, Jay street, a sermon will be preached by the Reverend Mr. Kein, of New York, for the benefit of the orphans of St. Paul's Church.

The Senate met at the usual hour; prayer-jour-nal. Senator Beekman moved that the Senate adjourn till to-morrow morning. He suggested to Senators that a meeting of the State Agricultural Society was being held in the assembly chamber, and that many Senators were desirous of attending the meeting. Motion lost. Petitions followed. A great number of petitions for the abolition of capital punishment have of patitions for the abolition of capital punishment have been received by both branches, but as yet no action has been had in the matter. One was presented by Mr. Scovil to day. Mr. Johnson, as chairman of the Committee on Claims, reported against the petition of Meastra. House, Munson, Heart and Sayre, for relief. Meastra. Emmons and Young were in favor of the report. J. A. Spencer, after stating some principles of law and right, moved that the report be tabled, and it was tabled. Reports by Mr. Hard, in favor of printing the reports of the Indian agent and the trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum, were also tabled; as also a resolution by Mr. Folsom defining the intent of the law relative to the printing of the "usual number" of any document. Then the Sanate went into committee, ostensibly for the Consideration of Meastra. Forter & Wrights's printing bills, but really to freshen and protract the strictly personal debate in which Senstore were engaged yesterday. The Chamber was converted into an area, were met in dire and deedly conflict the rival regenter of either political clique or parcel. Annihilating anathemas with all the putency of a sirrocco of smoke, and scathing invectives, compiled and digested for the occasion with critical cure, succeeded the adoption of the motion to go into committee it will be remembered that Mr. Lester occupied the floor about one hour yesterday in reading from an old journal of the Senate, for the purpose of citing instances where several Senators had been guilty of profligacy, and recklessness in voting for measures of an outrageously prodigal character. This morning, in committee, Mr. Clark rose to reply to these charges, and he actually admitted on taking the floor, that he dared not trust himself in making a reply yesterday for the receivant statements derogatory to him. (A hiss in the lobby.) Mr. Lester replied that he said Mr. C. "I retract nothing," said Mr. L. "I merely deny a charge falsely made by Senator Clark, &c. &c." Mr. Clark did not care one straw shout it. een received by both branches, but as yet no action has and said he believed the question was upon the first section of Mr. Potter's bill; and he cupposed, after the very pertinent remarks of Mr. Lester, that the Senate was ready for the question. He moved that the question be put. His motion was not noticed at all, and Mr. Porter occupied the floor, together with Messra. Hard and Young (Mr. Porter standing, Messra. Hard and Young seated, a portion of the time), in a hasty and desultory conversation with these gentlemen. Mr. Wright succeeded them. He said an imputation of the most malignant character had been uttered by some Senator in allusion to several nominations made by Wm. C. Bouck (the "white hose"), who was his friend and neighbor. He silluded to the cormovants who had swarmed about the manion of Mr. Bouck, ighting and snar ing for office; Mr. Putnam said it was not his province to interfere in these personal animosities; he sit no interest in them and was not concerned in them at all. Mr. P. showed an acquaintace with pe liamentary usages; he lashed Senators with a "cat-o-nine" for dodging the question, and occupying the time with personal recriminations; he is a genuine "rosrer." In allusion to Mr. Forter's bill, Mr. Putnam said the sum to be paid for printing was not lissied to any particular amount; it was indefinite upon this point. How the sum of the share of the Argus, (anid Mr. Putnam,) has pocketed the bremendous sum paid for printing during the time be has held the office, in my judgment he has got his share of the spoils. [Groswell was at this moment sitting just behind Mr. Putnam, in the sum of the spoils, in the second service of the spoils. Pronound the second service of the spoils. Pronound and desired he was perfectly calm; not a mucel moved; and unruffled lase; just as well be in Greenbush as in the Senate chamber; he said their chance of hearing would and unruffled lase; who have the service of the service and the service of the service

The Memphis, Tennessee Eag's publishes a statement, "which appears to be well authenticated, to the effect that Capt. O'Hara, of the s'esmboat Independence, put sahore at island 85, on the 18th ult., about a hundred passengers, chi-fly German emigrants—the bar of that island being difficult to pass in low water—and that after landing them with directions to join the boat at a designated point above, he proceeded on his way, and leit them on the beach, in most inclement weather, without load or covering, except the clothes they had on. Seven of them were found and taken from the beach by the steamboat Empress on the morning of the 16th. The others, it is presumed, had wandered off in search of food and sheltering.

Before a Full Bench.

Jan 24.—Decisions.—The North American Fire Insuronce Co. ads. Clark Wyley.—This suit was instituted
to recover a quarter sent of premises in Monroe street.
The defendants pleaded non assumpsit. The plaintiff on
the trial gave as evidence a deed from the defendant to
the plaintiff, for an unexpired term of the premises in
question, and examined witnesses, who proved that he
was tensat to the premises, and paid the quarter's rent
in question to the Company that their officers afterwards
admitted it should be paid, or belonged to plaintiff. A
verdict was found for plaintiff—and, defendants moving
te-osi it saide, on the ground of its being against the
weight of evidence, the Court were of opinion that the
verdict was contrary to evidence, and decided that a
new trial should be granted, on payment of costs.

Hoyle vs. Miner.—This was an action brought under
the lien law, by a mechanic, against the owner of a
building. The defendant, pending the cause, procured
a release from the contractor, and put in a plas of put
darien continuance, to which the plaintiff demurred.
The Ceurt decided, if the release had even been property pleaded as a technical release, under seal, it would net
hear the plaintiff action, and gave final judgment on the
demurrer for plaintiff.

Livingston et al. vs. Pratt.—Verdict confirmed, with
costs—some interest to be deducted.

Ilewitt vs. McCrum.—Report of referees set saide, and
the case opened and referred back for relevancy.

Wm. H. Titus vs. Tworby Leary.—Taxation of costs
confirmed, on appeal, without costs.

Cadmas vs. Meech and others.—Judgment for plaintiff,
on demurrer—defendant may ame..d., on payment of
costs.

Melties vs. Baldwin.—Judgment for plaintiff, on de-

Melliss vs. Baldwin.-Judgment for plaintiff, on demurrer-defendant may amend, on payment of costs.

Bempas ads. Dunlop.—New trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Knez vs. Terry.—Non suit confirmed with costs.

U S. District Court-In Admiralty.

U. B. District Court.—In Admiralty.

Before Judge Betts.

Mortimer Livingsien vs. Strembost: "Express" and Tow
Beat "Soversign," their Tackle, Spparel, &s.—Colision
Case.—This was a libel filed by the libeliant, under the
following circumstances:—On the 13th of October, (in
the evening) the "Express" came down the Nerth River, having in tow the canal boat or barge "Soversign,"
from Albany. The schooner "Mist," a craft of shout 49
tons burthen, owned by plaintiff, was lyinff at anchor off
the Bettery, about 300 feet from the Castle Garden, the
steamboat was looking in tewards the shore, and, 'n
changing her course, caused the tow-boat to make w'ast
is called a sheer, in doing waich she struck the Mist,
staving in the frame plank shears, and the trunk on the
oeck, cracking the deck across and the whole 'frame of
the vessel, and the cabin was also broken and, koocked
in. The libel went on to allege that the bu'i-ling of the
"Mist" was unlawfully placed at, her anchorage
ground, in violation of law. Secor dly, that it was
through the neglect of the persons in charge of her,
that the cellision took pl. ce; and, thirdly, that she was
badly and ineffectually built, not being built for commercial purposes, but for pleasure only: and, fourthly,
the camel or tow-beat was in tow under, and by virtue
of a special permit, for towing at Albany, at the risk of
the master and owner of the said tow-beat, and she was
consequently liable for any damage that was done. The
case is adjourned to Monday morning next. Mr. Sedgwick for libeliant; Mesers. Norton and Bodine for
claimant.

Court Calendar—Wonday. Common Piras.—1st Part—33, 245, 9, 93, 95, 97, 101, 1, 107, 109, 111, 63, 85, 87, 2d Part—12, 14, 16, 26, 30, 38, 40, 42, 18, 22.

Notice to Importers and Jobbers -- Adverisements are received for the Patladelphia. Baltimore, Boston and other country papers, at Mason & Tuttle's Advertising Agency Chice, 38 William street, Merchant a Exchange. I the advertisement is for sever-I papers, one copy only is required, and no extra charge made for attending to the same Now is the time to advertise for the spring trade.

Immense Circulation ! !!--- Another 30,000 copies of the Mereantile Advertuer will be issued about the lith February. Advertisers should remember that the is the only paper seat all over the country, North. East, South, and West, and deposited in the private post office box of every merchant. Advertue easts must be handed to serly to essue a conspicuous insertion. MASUN & TUFFLE, 2

Navigation of the Ohio River. Places. Time Stare of River.
Cincinnati, Jan. 17. 10 feet in channel—falling.
Louisville, Jan. 16. . 7 feet 6 inch.—rising.
Wheeling, Jan. 14. . 8 feet in channel.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 20. . 6 feet in channel—falling.

MONEY MARKET.

Saturday, Jan. 24-6 P. M. By the arrival of the steamship Hibernia, at Boston rom Liverpool, we have advices from all parts of Europe twenty-two days later than those received by the ship Liberty at this port. All have been very the ship Liberty at this port. All have been very agreeably disappointed in the tone and complexion of the news, it being of a highly favorable character, in a political and commercial point of view, and must have a very favorable effect upon our markets generally. The London money market improved very rapidly upon the re-establishment of Sir Robott Peel's ministry, and consols advanced three per cent. above prices ruling at the date of the resignacent. shove prices ruling at the date of the resigna-tion of the conservative cabinet. This shows that conf-dence returned with the old premier, and the re-establishment of the government upon the former basis was looked upon very iavorably by the financial and commercial classes. The corn law question was the principal topic in all circles, and the excitement in relation to that measure was such, that the Oregon question had been almost lost sight of. The leading party papers, however, have taken a very favorable view of the dent's message, and all fears of war with Great Britain are therefore at an end. A settlement of the question upon the terms proposed, viz : the 49th degree, is more probable now than ever before, and the differences that now exist between the two countries, are in a fair way of being amicably arranged upon the basis of a compre

The transactions in American securities in the Londo markes, had been, just previous to the departure of the steamer, very large. It is stated that heavy amounts had been invested in state stocks, for remittance to the Uni-ted States. U. S. 5's were quoted at 90; New York 5's & 6's, 86; Pennsylvania 5's, 62 a 64; Ohio 5's & 6's, 67; Indiana 5's, 37; Louisiana 5's, Baring &Co., 80 a 82; Alabama-sterling bonds-6's, 75 a 77; New York City 6's, 90 a 91 ; U. S. Bank, 20s. The large sales of American securities in London were made on American account. the President's message, to purchase as soon as the effect of that document upon the market price of these stocks had reached its height. Large purchases were made to ful fil these orders, at prices, in some instances, several per cent. above those current in this market. These opera-

tions had a very good effect upon the London market, as they created a confidence in these securities greater then before existed han before existed.

The continental money markets were in a very favorable condition, and gradually improving. In Hamburg, where the rate of interest early in Decamber was eight per cent, the rate at the latest date was only four, and

the amount of capital seeking employment was very large. The railway mania was rapidly declining, and it was supposed that the capital withdrawn from these investments and the deposites on contemplated lines will seek employment in commercial pursuits, and possibly produce some specul tive movement in some of the

The returns of the Bank of England, show a great decline in the issues, and a corresponding falling off in the bullion on hand.

The actual circulation of the Bank of England for the four periods mentioned in the above table, was as an-

CIRCULATION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

July 26. 20g 9 Sept. 27. Dec 27.

Notes issued ... 29 21: 330 19,141,503 28,337,990 26,771,516

Notes canhand ... 7.942,483 7.68-463 7.943,993 6,94,686 Actual circulation £21,301,035 21,459,140 20,510.995 19.856 050 The actual circulation of the bank on the 27th of December, 1845, was nearly two millions pounds sterling less than on the 37th of September, three months pravious. The bullion of course experenced a corresponding decline. Notwithstanding this decline in the paper issues, money was plenty, and the rate of interest the

same as previously reported.

The effect of the news upon our markets has been of the most favorable character. It has been greater upon stocks than any thing else yet. Flour and grain have been very little affected, either in prices or damand. Cotton has not improved much, though the news in relation to this staple is considered highly favorable.

Btocks advanced to-day several per cent, though the advance is too rapid to continue, notwith-standing the news is so very encouraging. We anticipate a reaction early in the week, after which the market will improve more gradually, unless our local affairs tend to de-press it. Harlem went up 3; per cent; Farmers' Loan, 2; Norwich & Worcester, 5; Reading, 2; Canton, 3; Long Island, 3; Vicksburg, ‡. The sales were very large at

at the advance, indicating a supposition on the part of the sellers, that prices would not be sustained. The bill to provide for the payment of the public debt of Indiana, and for the completion of the Public debt

Erie canal, has passed both Houses. The vote
in the Hou 61 to 23, in the Senate 32 to

15. Before t "nally passed it was amended so that